FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1881.

Amusements To-Day.

Wilou Opera Mouse -- Rooms for Rent Bunnell's Museum—Braziway and 5th st. Daly's Theatre—Cinderells at Selevit. terned Opera House-The Santer's Daughter Bayerly's 14th St. Theatre-The Strategate Metropolitan Concert Watt-Concert. Calon Square Theatre-Coney Island. Windsor Theatre—The Galley Slave

Last evening the President's physicians said that his general condition was rather better than it had been the night before. Since the morning an inflammation of one of the salivary glands had, however, begun, and was causing the patient considerable pain. What the immediate cause of this inflammation was appears not to be clear, but the physicians say it does not justify alarm, and that it is not to be taken as an indication of blood poisoning. The patient took a little more food in the natural way without nausea, but days must pass before it can be determined whether or not he is fairly on the road to recovery from the relapse of Monday.

The Condition of the President The Crime of Guitean.

Slight hopes for the President are over chadowed by the gravest apprehensions.

The physicians, or at least some of them appear to be anxious to have it understood that the recent crisis in the President's illness is attributable entirely to an old dyspepsis, and in no wise to the bullet in his

In the unfortunate event of the President's death, this view may become of the greatest moment upon the trial of GUITEAU.

Monopoly.

What are we to get from the Anti-Monop oly Conference in session at Utica? Anti-monopoly is much spoken of, and a

great many people seem to take sides with it So far as we see, but a small number of politicians or other men take up the cudgels openly for monopoly. There are monopolists, but there is no political party that has come out as the upholder of monopoly Even the Republican party does not boldly pronounce in favor of it.

The Utica conference has an interesting work before it. It has to let the people know what it regards as monopoly, and how it would deal with its evils, deal with them practically and successfully.

The Case of Leo Hartmann.

The tenth article of the treaty of 1842, con cluded between the United States and Great Britain, provides for the mutual extradition of persons charged with certain specified crimes, under the following restriction:

"Provided, That this shall only be done upon such evi place where the fugitive or person so charged shall b found, would justify his apprehension and commitmen ted; and the respective Judges and other magistrates of the two Governments shall have power, jurisdiction, and authority, upon complaint made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the further or person a charged, that he may be brought before such Judges of other magistrales, respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and If, on such livering, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining Judge or magistrate to certify the same to the proper ex ecutive authority, that a warrant may issue for the su render of such fugitive."

The treaty of 1843, concluded between the United States and France, in like manner stipulates for the extradition of criminals. but under the following proviso:

"Provided. That this shall be done only when the fact of the commission of the crime shall be so established as | enough, was sure to make money. that the laws of the country in which the fugitive or the son so accused shall be found, would justify his or her aperehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed .

Every extradition treaty made by the more summary procedure than nations with which we have a treaty. The acts of Congress of Aug. 12, 1818, and June 22, 1860, provide a regular course of judicial proceding in any case of extradition. It is therefore evident that the language lately attributed to one of Mr. BLAINE's subordinates, regarding the possible surrender of LEO HARTMANN and brings gold to our shores. Money, to Russia by the State Department, as an act of international comity, has no meaning whatever, except as circumscribed by the action of competent judicial authorities. The legislation of Congress on the subject of extradition is contained in Title LXVI of the Revised Statutes, and section 5,274 expressly declares as follows:

"The provisions of this title relating to the surrender of persons who have committed crimes in foreign countries, shall continue in force during the existence of any treaty of extradition with any foreign Government, and

There is no imperative obligation to deliver up criminals without the existence of a treaty for that purpose; and, on the other hand, there is an imperative obligation not to deliver up persons charged with or undertake to beg his bread by going political crimes only. The distinction which Mr. BLAINE's subordinate is reported to have made on this subject is not sound. He is reported to have said, in effect, that "when certain detestable crimes have been committed, whether against a Czar or a peasant, a Government may give up the offender who tries to harbor himself within its jurisdiction." But it makes a decided difference whether the offence is directed against a Czar or a peasant. It makes a difference here, because it makes a difference in Russia. It may be high treason in one case, and assault with intent to kill in the other. The arbitrary modes of trial, perhaps the use of torture, the nature of the evidence, and the severity of the sentence, may distinguish one case from the other. But, above all, the crime in the case of the peasant is committed against the individual, and in the case of the Czar against the office. In one case, the private citizen is struck at; in the other, the institution of Czardom. The whole history of regicides and attempts at regicide, so far as they have aimed at establishing popular governments, shows that it is often less the espot as a man than despotism to office that is attacked. The plotters sometimes have not hated specially this or the other autocrat, but a system that requires auto- pertance to me. crats. Semetimes the King whose head | What have we to say to this man? It is goes to the block is called by his followers a evident enough that he is one of those who martyr; and his enemies have not disputed | can find nothing to do because he has never the title, only they make him a martyr to | learned to do anything especially well his inheritance of an annighteous rule. We take his worn for it that he is soler,

less, but Home more.

sentiment. If anybody representing the State Department says this, there cannot be too much speed in unsaying it for the redit of the country.

Our extradition treaties from beginning to end except political crimes from their operation. For example, our treaty with France specifies exactly what crimes shall be subjects of extradition, naming murder, attempt to commit murder, and so on. Then it adds, in the fifth article, that extradition shall not apply "to any crime or offence of a purely political character. Looking at the enumerated offences, it is clear that attempt at murder is one of the specified crimes which may be purely political; if it is not, there are no such rimes. Shall we suppose that forgery and arson are the offences meant instead? And vot we are told that Russia, having no extradition treaty at all with the United States, might claim and receive HARTMANN on grounds of international comity, when such nations as England, France, and Germany, with which we have treaties, could not claim him at all.

All this has nothing whatever to do with approval or disapproval of Nihilism or its ethods. No amount of horror at the attempted assassination of rulers ever induced England to give up ORSINI's accomplices, or even in recent time LEO HARTMANN. The laws of hospitality, the dictates of humanity, the general feelings of mankind,' wrote Lord Palmerston in 1849, "forbid the surrender of political refugees." And nine years later PALMERSTON'S own Minlstry was overthrown by the defeat of its bill to provide against conspiractes and acts like that of ORSINI, so determined was England that what in France might be properly only the question of assassination, should in England be firmly held as also the question of asylum.

Compared with the strong utterances and acts of England, which will never be accused of fostering assassinations, and compared with the uniform precedents of our Government, the confused declarations attributed to Mr. HITT, and the peevish, irritated noncommittals of Mr. BLAINE, contain nothing for America to be proud of.

Why is He on the Brink of Starvation

These are undoubtedly prosperous times in the United States. In the city an exceptionally large amount of business has been transacted for summer, and, favorable weather aiding them, the merchants in some departments of trade have been so closely occupied since the season began that they have been able to spatch only brief vacations.

Throughout the country the same activity s displayed. An abundant rainfall has kept the streams of New England well filled, and therefore the manufactories which use water power have been running on full time; and those whose motor is steam are driven to their utmost capacity to meet the orders they receive. The prices for labor are more than usually satisfactory to the workman. so far as at present appears, and the manufacturing towns everywhere give evidences of prosperity. The outlook for the crops is also good, and farmers are ready to pay fair wages to men who will assist them at harvest time, and yet in many of the agricultural regions they are complaining of the lack of farm hands.

During the last three or four years, too, many new fortunes have been made, chiefly through Wall street speculation, and, as a rule, the old fortunes have been greatly increased. Landed property in the city has rapidly increased in value, rents have gone up, and the demand for houses of all kinds has been unusually active this year. Whoever bought stocks or bonds or land or merchandise at the prices which ruled during the period of depression after the last great panic, and held on to them long

It is, indeed, a prosperous tim when gains are great and frequent, and losses comparatively small and few. Wherever failures have occurred during United States contains substantially the the last two years they have usually been foregoing provision. With Russia we have due to exceptional carclessness, to wild no extradition treaty; but 't would be speculation, or foolish extension, or, as in the White House are kept busy this week. monstrous to suppose that she could, on the iron business, to overtrading, born of that account, claim greater rights and a sudden and startling prosperity. So much money, indeed, has been made that men are

at a loss for ways to invest it. We are the most prosperous of the nations, at least to outward appearance, and, our exports continuing to exceed our imports, we have become a creditor people, and that makes exchanges favorable to us, therefore, is at a low rate of interest. It can be obtained on mortgage for from four to five per cent. With capital so abundant, substantial enterprise does not lack for stimulus, and shrewd and daring men are encouraged to devise means for getting it from those who are its fortunate possessors New railroads are putting forth bonds by the million, and we are taying the iron rails

at a rate which has never been paralleled. Yet at this time of abundant money, of active trade, of busy manufacture, and audacious speculation, we receive a letter from a foreigner, who has come to this country in the hope of bettering his condition, telling us that he can find no work, can get no money, and must either starve about as a tramp. His case is not peculiar, and therefore we give his letter, in order that philanthropists may have a chance to discuss and propose methods for the

alleviation of the class to which he belongs. Our correspondent writes as follows, and his handwriting and phraseology show him to be a man who has had a far better education than that which is possessed by the majority of our own people;

"To the Epiton of Tan Sun-Sir: Suppose a man bern in the old country, of good breed, and in his best prime of life, strictly soler, trustfo, and willing, is starying for work to earn his daily bread, and is not able to get

any; what ought he to do then?
"I, the writer of this note, am that man. Being a stranger in a strange country, and an unreliked workman, I was willing to accept any kind of employ-mentior my living. So five months ago I advertised for it, twice in Tax Sox, twice in the Heald, and once in the rate Zeitung. I got nothing. In that time I have answered by letter over a hundred advertisements, and nothing scam. I went to one employment office, and got be at out of \$2 of money. I went to another, but there lost \$2 more. I made application personally, but with no better success Some say, 'You are not strong enough;' some say, You are not accustomed to it -no matter how eager

may I be to learn, tome say, 'You are too old, the

"Weil now, sir, as my last cent is nearly gone, and stone too hard to bite, and before I take a turn from decemey to a regular tramp, I should like to hear a low words Picase do not throw this away "A DESPATISH."

Sometimes the slayer of a dictator protests | honest, industrious, and willing; but he that he did not leve this particular Casas | may be all that and yet fail to fit in any niche easily found; he lacking in adapta-When Mr. Hitt or Mr. Blaise or anybody | bility and in resource. He has been imelse says that "if HARTMANN had com- properly educated. He is not sufficiently mitted murder in Russia the United States | trained to teach, and at thirty he cannot go might apprehend him and turn him over to | to work and learn a trade. He is not strong the Bussian authorities, and it would make | enough to be a porter, a day laborer, or any no difference whether he had murdered the rough workman. His hands are soft, and Czar or a paujer." he overroles treaties, he is adapted only to some labor which does laws, precedents, reason, and the American | not task his muscular energy severely. He | to 20.

is, in truth, a sort of supernumerary in the theatre of society, and he can expect emplayment only as chance offers. He has learned no part which makes his services necessary. He cannot dig, he will not steal. to beg he is ashamed. Nor is he, like one of our Yankee boys, ready to turn his hand to anything, and able to quickly adapt himself to circumstances whatsoever they may be. He has been brought up in a foreign civilization, where men's paths are more laid

out for them than here. All we can advise him to do is to take any kind of work which comes in his way, looking forward to improving his condition in the future. Let him black boots in the streets, offer himself as a kitchen scullion, engage as an errand boy, attend a peanut stand-do anything, in fact, by which he can honestly earn a few pennies. In due time his good qualities, if they are as many as he describes, will commend him to the favor of those who become acquainted with him. He must learn the Yankee way of setting himself to work, and not waiting for some one else to offer him the employment to which he deems himself fitted. But there is something wrong, very rad-

ically wrong, about his case. What is it?

Justice All Around.

If JENNIE CRAMER was murdered, it is to be hoped that meet and legal punishment may be visited upon her murderers. There is considerable evidence that she

died the victim of some crime. But even that fact is not yet judicially or conclusively established. Meanwhile BLANCHE DOUGLASS-by what-

soever name she may be called-is accused of perjury and suspected of complicity in a higher crime. She is entitled to have counsel. She had counsel; but, according to the published accounts, was influenced by one or more of the Coroner's Jurors to dismiss her counsel. If this report be true, we think that any Coroner's Juror exercising such an influence not only transcended, but violated, his duty.

So also the concealment of BLANCHE Douglass's latest testimony-called a confession-appears to us to have been a great mistake. The MALLEYS had a right to know it: for they had a right to have counsel present to watch the proceedings before the Coroner; and we conceive there could be no good reason for even temporarily hiding it from the public.

The prosecution ought not to feel any more desire to convict than to acquit any particular person. The scales of Justice should be evenly held amid the greatest popular excitement.

HERBERT GLADSTONE, son of the British Prime Minister, has been appointed a Junior Lord of the Treasury, without salary. Now, Gen. GRANT and Secretary BLAINE can bear witness that when American officeholders get their sons and other relatives appointed lords or ladies of the Treasury, or put them in any other Government places, they never select those without salary.

The revenue cutter officers have been warned to keep an eye upon the much decried submarine torpedo boat, whose movements in the neighborhood of Fort Hamilton have attracted so much attention, lest she slips out to sea without proper papers. But, of course, if she is a real and effective submarine boat, she can go to sea under water. How, in that case will the revenue officers keep an eye on her?

Deaf-mute David Miller has just been killed while walking on a Virginia ratiroad. It would seem that such a track is hardly the one for a deal mute to chorse, and yet this is far from being the first of such accidents to deaf mutes. Blind men also sometimes show a liking for railroad tracks; but it is rare that they are reported killed from walking on them. Perhaps the sense of hearing is really the better of the two in such cases; for the blind man's keen ears will always tell him of the danger. behind as well as before, whereas the deaf mute's withdrawal of attention momentarily from either dir tion may prove fatal.

What with correcting statements in the press, answering the criticisms of professional foes, and doctoring the President, the doctors at

The Corneil crew desire to sell their boat before coming home-not, it is to be hoped, because their lost wagers have reduced them to a want of money. To anybody in need of a nice, lucky boat this offers a rare chance. No doubt the good will of the crew goes with the boat.

The captured brigand who had himself been one of Mr. SUTER's captors need not wholly despair, since gold is sometimes potent with guard and of the law as well as with breakers of it. Still, he can hardly have much hope, as he was taken with 11,000 francs, presumably his share of the booty, upon him. It only remains, therefore, for his fellow brigands to come forward with their shares and negotiate in turn for his rensom.

The statistics of eigarettes show how their use in this country has grown of late. In one year the supply has increased more than a third. The tax on them for the last fiscal year produced nearly a million dollars from the or-dinary charettes alone. The tax on these was \$1.75 per thousand, and the number of cigarettes made and paying revenue was over five hundred million. These cigarettes are mostly vile enough. The odor tells the story. While many of them are unquestionably good, others are said to be mixed with refuse tobacco. Many people can remember when the digarette was the pleasantest form of tobacco smoking-the pleasantest for the puffer and the pleasantest for the people puffed at. Ladies who could not endure ordinary cigars often found the perfume of the eigarette agreeable; it was like a lighted pastille. But the eigarette of to-day is usually ranker, fouler, and more aerid in its odor than many a clay pipe. Young men puff this abomination on the crowded platforms of street cars, or in mixed assemblies, where they would hardly venture to pull away at a pipe and yet it is often the more nauseating of the two. If the old fragrant eigarettes were restored, the fact that half a billion a year of them are smoked might be less lamentable.

Sometimes it is made an objection to wives who call in the police that they join with their husbands in beating the rescuer. The case is no doubt hard for the latter. But, after all, it is the husband rather than the law that the faithful wife seeks to salisfy; and often, no doubt, she springs at the opportunity of doing something to gain the good will of the brute who beats her, even if it is by attacking the man who has saved her from being murdered. It will not do to make a rule to heave husband and wife to fight it out, simply because the woman sometimes still shows her loyalty to her un-

Pulse, Temperature, and Kespiration. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please tell nor what the mornial temperature, puts, and resourcing are. Not one person out at twenty seems to know her York, Aug. 17. J. W. Hangen.

The normal rate of the pulse is variously estimated, and depends upon the age and other circumstances. For adults it is generally between 70 and 75 bents per minute. In exceptional cases, however, a puise as low as 60 or as bleh as 80 may exist in a healthy person.

The normal temperature of the human body also varies slightly. In Dunglison's Medical Dictionary it is stated to be from 98° to 100° or upward. The physicians in the President's case estimate the normal temperature at from

The normal rate of respiration is estimated by some at 18 per minute. Others say it is from 18

BLAINE'S WORK IN PENNSTLVANIA The Democratic Party Hopeful, and the Re-

HARRISBURG, Aug. 18 .- This is the off year in Pennsylvania politics, and as the Democratic party has won all its victories ever since the first election of Mr. Lincoln in the off years, it is only natural that Democrats generally throughout Pennsylvania should feel good over the prospect of carrying the State, even though the prize is only a State Treasurer with a dozen clerkships. In 1863 the Democrats elected a majority of the Legislature and the State ticket. That off year also gave them a Senator in Congress, in the person of Charles R. Buckalew. Ever since then the party has been electing Auditor-Generals, State Treasurers, and Secretaries of Internal Affairs in off years, but has never been able since 1863 to secure a majority of the Legislature. The chances now are that only a great popular tidal wave will give the Democrats the Assembly, for Mr. Buckalew in his new Constitution provided for biennial meetings of the Legislature, and Bob Mackey and Matt Quay had their Legislature enact that legislative elections should be held in the even years; in consequence, the Republicans believe that in 1882 the election of a Governor and Congressmen will probably carry a strong Republican Legislature with it, as the election of a President and Congress did in 1880.

This year, however, the indifference on the part of Republicans is more marked than it has been for many years, and it is due in a great measure to the action of the Blaine Republi-cans. The Cameron regulars would have over-looked the schism created by the friends of Blaine and Sherman in the Harrisburg Con-vention of last year and the boit at Chicago if the Administration had properly appreciated their services in the campaign last fail. But the way Blaine has of punishing all who were opposed to his nomination at Cheinnati and Chicago is working mischief in the party in Pennsylvania.

opposed to his nomination at Cinemnatiand Chicago is working mischief in the party in Pennsylvania.

Take, for instance, the defeat of Harry Oliver for United States Senator last winter. When the campaign in Maine became alarming to Mr. Biaine, and he was appealing in vain for funds to carry his State, Mr. Oliver sent a check for \$2,000 to Blaine. But when Mr. Oliver obtained the caucus nomination for Senator, receiving 100 votes to 50 cast for Galusha A. Grow, fifty Blaine men boited the caucus and steadily refused to vote for Oliver because they charged that he was Cameron's candidate. Had Blaine not encouraged that bolt, Mr. Oliver would have been elected. Oliver also contributed \$5,000 to the Indiana campaign.

In addition to this Col. M. S. Quay, Secretary of State, raised \$7,000 for Blaine's Maine campaign and \$51,000 for Indiana; and although it was the intention of the State Committee to pay the debts incurred by the committee in the campaign which resulted in the election of our present Governor, amounting to \$55,000, State Chairman Quay directed that the money should be sent to Maine and to Indiana. As a result of this, Col. Quay has since been sued for the amount, a verdict has been obtained, and securities attached and soid to the amount named. But when the friends of Col. Quay urged him for Secretary of the Interior, and a plain statement of these facts was presented to Garfield, Quay and his friends were unceremoniously snubbed, and MacVengh, Lockwood, Barker. Steel, and others of that school were invited to the feast.

Senator Cameron is said to have contributed altogether \$25,000 to the last Presidential campaign, and more than that ha originated the

Senator Cameron is said to have contributed altogether \$25,000 to the last Presidential campaign, and, more than that, he originated the meeting at Mentor between Grant, Conkling, and Garffield, which resulted in bringing Grant to the Warren meeting to preside, and secured the active services of Conkling in Ohio and Indiana, and, later, of both Grant and Conkling in New York. The visit of Gen. Cameron to Garfield at Mentor was made at the instigation of his son, Senator Cameron. For the Administration to disregard all these things simply because Biaine desired to punish Don Cameron for exercising his preference for a Presidential candidate is considered a first-rate way to disrupt the party. No Stalwart is a candidate for State Treasurer, and Col. Showdon has positively refused to accept the Chairmanship of the State Committee, giving as a reason that he is aiready so overtaxed with business that his health is greatly impaired. health is greatly impaired.
Altogether Mr. Biaine has made a sorry mess
of it in Pennsylvania.

THE REV. BURNHAM WARDWELL'S CAUSE Light in the Dark Corners of the Westbore Reform School for Boys.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: From many places I am receiving thanks for my visit to the conjection State prison. It what I hear be true, it has seen one of the most deprayed and wicked places in the

Some friends called on me yesterday to see if I could Some friends called on the features of The Sus in re-intion to the Westboro Kelerin School. The women of Massachusetts have read the fact that thirty old hold were taken from that institution to help crush the late rebellied, and that they did good service. The same women are how reading the account of the lab white and that they did good service is the same women are how reading the account of the lab white earther trisumation. Notwithstanding it was unity has disgraced us and men do not have the right to look after that class who does?

rmatery, Insane, and almshouse tyrants, by a wards, and does a are acknowledging to a wards, and does are seen and is now being done in the bear and is now being done to do does to that has been and is now being done to the hard. Frais to God low what has been and is now being done in New Emission for the long-neglected cause of humany. Masset Busetts Jankad to deal with slavery. Such has lone much for forcein missions; but she has loss sight of the great number of dersons interred annually without Christian burstal. An Irish Retnant Satholic caused her to give up the gar and he is now beavely fighting for a change at Westhero. He will get it.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.

A Business Man's Opinion of Vice-President Arthur's Constitutional Buty.

TO THE PRITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: " No Conklingite" and others discuss in your columns the question of the functions of the Vice President in case of the disability of the President and seem to blame the Cabinet. In my opinion, if blame attaches at all, it should tall upon the Vice-President himself for not stepping in to do his constitutional duty. The Constitution recognizes no Calinet, but it does recognize a Vice President, and it ordains that the functions (and powers) of the President shall devolve upon him to case of the President's disabil-ity. It does not make it the duty of the Secretary of State to declare the President disabled. The whole country for executive business. No man a disability should be ermitted to block the people's business, and the Consti-tation has clearly provided that the Vice-President shall step in and do the work. He is wrong in not doing it. and from this wrong grows the assumption that some-budy—the constitution does not say who—shall declare disability. This seems to me all nonsense. Common ense dictates that executive business must go on unin terruptedly, and the fundamental law says how. Let the Vice-President step forward and assume the functions, signing "Vice-President acting Pre-filent," and there can be no doubt that, in case of dispute, the Supreme Court of the United States, the designated arbiter of con-

stitutional questions, would sustain him. I am a President myself, and have been absent from duty by sliness and other causes, but my functions have always been attended to, under this simple law: "The Vice President, in the absence of the President, shall act as President and perform all his duties."

It seems to me quite simile that Mr. Arthur should come forward and act as President; and it seems to me quite absurd that anybody should consult Mr. Blaine or any other member of the Catanot on the subject. The Constitution gives them no say in the matter. On the recovery of the President, for which all hope,

even against the most perious sizes. Ar Arthur would simply cease to be Acting President and would again be Vice-President, ready for occusion to act

Let the Mail be Put in Order.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: I wish you would call the attention of the Park Commissioners to a most execrable musane in Central Park, which iniate us to become permaient

thread us to become permaient. In the new concrete parement on the Mall are firmly imbedded all across its smooth earlier about 500 place of hard wood protroiting about one into dislowe the level of his Wilk, thus forming most about 100 and damerous locations. Whe ever has, like the observed for waves, the continued stooding and failing, expectably among small children, a the thousands who beek recreation in the Park on a h-body, quies he amore to be a segregate which dissues there obstruction to exist ungular the work of particle beautiful. Bo the commissions a segret the provisor Sew York a particular the work of particle desired as a standaling blacks in the level at the risk of their lives and limbs? Cusstast Ossansus

A Good Berd.

TO THE POITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : The accilent to the machiners of the Plomonth Rock, witnessed by the passengers of the stemmer J. B. Schuster, while incide of Sandy Hock, caused great excitement for rear of her being thrown on above by the many sea. The attended J. R. Schutter, regardless of 18th with the assistance, but this praiseworthy act in the part of her cartain and manufer has not been recognized by the press.

A dury for Guiteno.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What can be done in obtaining a jers to be wind an either for murier in the first degree in assemble that mount behind to kall! I stated to a party of framely that no one baving expressed all other in or the case seed serve is not the involutional of the serve is about at livery to any competent largest the form to the framely later. I would like to know more the authorities can proceed allows the states a special law. Her First View of It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SUC I was aston-shed this marring at about 4 o'clock to see the existen part of the sky full of dark clouds passed over what heard up the it was the strangest sight lever now.

It is possible that the sun was somewhere

THE SURGEONS' BULLETINS. The Mistory of the President's Case as Pr

seated for the Information of the Country. How accurately has the condition of the President been represented in the official buildtins issued from the White House by the attending surgeons? At what valuation should the public receive the adjectives and adverbs used in these bulletins to report the progress of the case? These questions are attracting considerable attention now. It will be remembered that the surgeons say that they have intentionally made the official bulletins colorless in order that the people may draw their own conclusions from the simple facts. For this reason, no attention is paid here to the semi-official or unsigned bulletins which have come from the White House, or to the reported utterances of individual physicians concerned with the case. These, it may be noted, have generally been sanguine. In the synopsis below is given every official expressions of oninion favorable or unfavorable from the time of the first bulletin down to the crisis of the present week. The figures and statement of facts are not given-only such parts of each day's builetins as convey the physicians' interpretation and directly or indirectly express opinions. For convenience of comparison the favorable reports are separated from those that

are unfavorable or qualified: Jery 3.—The improvement in the President's condition still maintained. The improvement in the President's ondition, which began early in the evening, has steadily onlinged up to this hour. The attending physicians re gard all his symptoms as favorable. Has just awakened greatly refreshed. Patient is decidedly more cheerful, and has amused himself and his watchers by telling a laughable incident of his early life. His improving condition gives additional hope of gradual recovery. President's condition greatly improved. Is cheerful and in-clined to discuss pleasant topics. July 4.—President's condition changed very little.
Complains much less of pain in his feet. Slight ameliora-

tion of symptoms during past two hours. July 5 -Condition this morning decidedly more favorable, no vomiting; less tympanitis. Favorable condition continues. The condition of the President continues as favorable as at the last bulletin.

July 6.—Passed a most comfortable night and slept

well. Condition has remained as favorable as when last bulletin was issued. Condition has further improved. Remains quite as comfortable. Taxes his nourishmen well. Case has continued to progress favorably. Taking with much relish chicken broth. Condition continues as favorable. Has passed a very favorable day.

JULY 7.—Passed a most comfortable night and continues steadily to improve. Is cheerful, and asks for additional fool. Condition continues quite as favorable. Favorable condition continues. JULY 8.—Condition continues favorable. More comortable than on any previous morning. Progress co-

tinues to be favorable. Condition continues favorable has passed a very comfortable afternoon and taken July 9 -Passed a tranquit might. We regard the general progress of his case as very satisfactory. Cont improve slowly. Condition has continued favorable

during the day. July 10 -Passed the most comfortable night he has exerienced since he was wounded, sleeping tranquilly and with few breaks. General progress of his symptoms contimes to be favorable. Symptoms continue to be favorable. Such slight changes as have taken place are of a favorable character. Appears on the whole better than hitherto. Symptoms continue to make favorable progress. July 11 -Passed a comfortable night; condition shows

an improvement over that of yesterday. Favorable prog-ress of the case continues. July 12—Comfortable this morning. Is passing a comfortable day. General condition rather better than yes terday morning. Has passed a much more comfortable

day than yesterday.

July 13 -1s doing well this morning. His gradual procress toward recovery is manifest, and thus far without serious complications. General progress of his symp-toms appears more favorable than hitherto. Less fever this afternoon than either yesterday or the day before. Continues slowly to improve.

July 14.—Passed a comfortable night and continues to lo well. Progress of case continues to be satisfactory.

Seneral condition good.

Jew 13 -1s doing admirably this morning, and takes his food with relish. Continues to do very well. Has continued to do well during the day, afternoon fever slighter than on any day since the 31. Jusy 16 -Passed another good night, and is steadily recreasing toward convaluscence. Passed a better day

han any since he was hurt. JULY 17 .- Continues to improve. Passed an excellent might, and has a good appetite. Our expectations of fa-verable progress have been fully realized. Since yesterday the President has done as well as our hopes then in

July 18.-Passed another comfortable night, and is doing well this morning.

July 19 -- Passed a very good night, and is free from fever. Is passing a comfortable day. Are with apparent relish. Has passed an excellent day. Afternoon fever

less than on any day since he was wounded. Has had a better day than any since he was wounded.

July 20 -Progress toward recovery continues uninterruptedly. Passed a quiet night. Has passed an excellent

day. During past twenty-four hours progress has been uniform and satisfactory. July 21 -Had a good night, and is doing excellently this morning. Has had another good day.

July 22.-Rested well during the night, and is quite easy this morning. Progress of the case continues without material change.

July 24 - Has been much relieved by the operation of the morning, and the pus has been discharging satisfac-torily through the new opening. Bore the operation well.

July 25.-Passed a more comfortable night; is doing velithis morning. Everything going well. Has done well during the day. July 20.—Has done well during the day. Has taken more nour shinest than on any of the last five days without gastric irritation.

July 27.—Sight sweetly last night with but a single

break of short duration. Takes his neurishment well, and his general condition is improving. Wound looks well, and pushealthy in character. July 28 -President has passed a nicesant day and has

taken his nour:siment with apparent relish.

JULY 29—Is free from fever, looks well, and expresses himself cheerfully. No rigors at any time since the 25th, General condition of patient satisfactory. He rests well and takes an adequate quantity of nourishment. Wound discharging freely and looks well,

July 30.—Enjoyed estreshing sleep. Gradual improvement of his general condition in all particulars is ob-

servable, and is recognized by himself. His general condition continues gradually to improve. Passed the day comfortably without drawback or unpleasant symptoms. indicate continued improvement. The quantity of nourishment now taken daily is recarded as quite sufficient to support his system and tayor the gradual increase in strength, which is plainly observable. Has passed an exof nonrishment, and continues to improve in general condition.

Ave. 1 - Flept well, is cheerful, and expresses himself as feeling better than at any time since he was hurt. He agreers arouger, and has evidently made good progress on the road toward recovery during the past tew days. Wound continues to do well. He took solid food with more relish than he has hitherto shown. The wound continues to progress in a satisfactory manner. He has taken neurishment well and in sufficient quantity, and in all respects continues to do well.

At a 2 -Passed a very pleasant night, and slept sweetly the greater part of the time. Awake refreshed, and appears commerciate and cheered. Pa-sed the day comfortably, wound hound to be doing admirably. Continued to progress favorably during the day, and appears perceptibly better in his general condition than yesterday, a more natural tone of voice being especially perceptible. Appearance of wound exceedingly good. Rise of temperature this afterneon moderate, and attended by

no inconvenience to the patient Aug 3 - Sept tranquilly General condition satisfactory. Continues to progress steadily toward convuies ence. General condition better than yesterday. Passed a very satisfactory day. Wound continues to do well He takes an adequate quantity of nourishment, and appears in all respects better than at any time since he was

tory day, and is belter than at any time heretofore.

Age 5 -Passed another good day. Condition exhibits Are 0.-Passed an excellent night, sleeping sweetly Confortable morning, his symptoms and general condi-tion being quite satisfactory. A pearance of wound good

Arg 4 -lind an exceedingly comfortable and satisfac-

Aug 7 .- Comfortable during the day. Able to take nour sliment as eveni.

Atta 8 - Passed comfortable right and slept well with out an anodyna. It has not become because to make a further opening to facilitate the escape of pus, we took advantance of the improved condition this morning. He here the operation went and has now recovered from the effects of the etherization and is in excellent condition.

during the day.

Ave 10 -Is cetting through the day in a very satisfar tory manner Passed as executed day. Evening examination and desain, were entirely satisfactory. Present committees as every stay empurraging and say Art. H -Passed an exceedingly good night, sleeping sweetly and awaking principal. In doing well tolds

Atu 12 -General condition good. Passed a comfortside day. Wound doing well, quantity of pursecreted is gradually dimensioned.

afternoon fever half a degree less than usual; appearance of wound improved. Acc 14.—Slept well, and expresses himself as feeling comfortable. General condition good. Condition of

wound excellent UNPAVORABLE OR MIXED. July 3.-While the President is by no means out of langer, yet his symptoms continue favorable. Condition less favorable. More restless, and again complains of

Jery 4.-Slight vomitting occasionally. Not so comfort Just 5 .- We cannot but feel encouraged this morning a though of course we do not everlook any of the grave perils that still be set his path toward recovery. July 11 .- Rather more fever this afternoon; in other

ects condition unchanged. July 18.-This day, however, was not quite so comfort able as yesterday. Slight gastric disturbance noted to ward noon. Rather more afternoon iever than yester-day, but the difference was not great, and is thought to

be merely a temporary fluctuation.

July 23.—More restless last night, but this morning at o'clock, while preparations were made to dress his wound, his temperature was found to be normal. At 7:30 he had a slight rigor (chill); reaction followed promptly. At 11:30 A. M. he had again a slight rigor, and his temperature subsequently rose, until, at 12:30, it was 104, with pulse 125, respiration 26. Between this time and 1 P. M. perspiration made its appearance, and the

temperature began to fall gradually.

July 24 — More resiless than usual during night. Coun er opening made through integument of back, which, it chances of recovery.

July 28 -Mosterate afternoon rise in temperature. which, however, gives patient but slight discomfort, and causes no anxiety. Aug 5 .- After 4 P. M. temperature began to rise, as

usual, but to a moderate degree, and without perceptible drypess of skin. Avg. 6.-Complained somewhat of the weather. Aftersoon rise in temperature negan as late as yesterday, but has been higher, though unaccompanied by dryness of

Avg. 7.-Is in good condition, although the effects of the ebrile disturbance of vesterday are still slightly percep-

tible in pulse and temperature.

Ava 8.—Suffered somewhat for a time from nausea
due to the ether, but this has now subsided. Under the
circumstances his fever must be regarded as moderate. Avg. 10.—Temperature and respiration continue within the normal range, though the debility following the operation is still shown by frequency of pulse. Ato 13.—This morning he has a little fever; neverthe less he expressed himself as feeling better than for sev-

eral days past. Avg. 14.-Afternoon febrile rise about the same.

THE PRESIDENT'S DOCTORS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- An Interest

attaches to the way the circle of proessional gentlemen who have had the charge of the President was made up. Accident, doubtless, had much to do with the history of the first few hours after the shooting. There were a score or less of doctors, nearly all of them there either because they were called or had volunteered, at the depot, and for a time at the White House, Precisely how Dr. Bliss got there and at the head of the heap, from first to last, I am quite unable to verify. He was there and has stayed there ever since. He was called in the first instance, at the depot, it is probable, as half a dozen others were. Being within eye and ear shot, and altogether ready to see and improve the occasion, though perhaps not to an objectionable extent, it is said that after the removal of the President to the White House Garfield recognized Bliss as much as anybody, there being present something like twenty doctors besides. The lead perhaps fell to him because he was as ready as anybody to take it. He was recognized as at the read, and perhaps Mrs. Garfield may have said some words, to which the President assented. that were equal to saying to Bliss, " You take charge." It was no time for much formality or

for considering things in their nicety. Bliss and Garfield were friends, if not intimates. The next day, or the day after the shooting, when the White House was swarming with doctors, and when it was evident, of course, that there were too many of them, and they must be there were too many of them, and they must be thinned out. Blass had a conversation with the pattent and Mrs. Gardield about it, when it was decided deliberately that Blass should select the doctors he wanted and no others were to have anything to do with the case. Thereupon Blass mails the selections, giving the reasons for each, and Gardield assented in detail, as it is related. The public is more or less familiar with the way Blass thinned out the crowd, together with the particulars of the expediting of Baxter, who made his appearance as the President's family physician, from the White House. It was as complete an operation, viewing it wholly in the light of success, as anything Blass has done in the case. Baxter himself, it is understood, coincides in this view of the matter, and the public has no question about it. Blass and his greet broad, and would lee a head of twenty feet public has no question about it. Blass and his greet broad, and would give a head of twenty feet and sources and factories. Accordance to the case, and would give a head of twenty feet. coincides in this view of the matter, and the public has no question about it. Blass and his chosen brothers were solely in the case, and have been there ever since, with the subsequent addition of the celebrated surgeons, Agnew and Hamilton.

have been there ever since, with the subsequent addition of the celebrated surgeons, Agnew and Hamilton.

Subsequent to the making up of the Bliss circle an effort was made to get Surgeon-General Wales of the navy brought in. The army was represented, and it would be a good dea to have the navy. It was a point, Gardeid was not exactly in a condition to take it into consideration. So they went to Mrs. Gardeid as though, poor woman, she had not enough to occupy her attention. She probably said that if Dr. Bliss had no objection to or wanted Wales, she would not object. Something of the sort, quite likely. But Bliss made answer in a way that silenced all that kind of thing, and nothing more has been heard of Wales in this connection. The answer is said to do Dr. Bliss credit. There is reason for believing Wales understood it. Thereupon the navy withdraw, also the kitchen cabinet and the volunteers. It is thought that Baxter and Wales ought to have a fellow feeling for each other, but not for Bliss! The calling of Agnew and Hamilton subsequently, so far as is known, was an injected idea at a time and in a place favorable for its reception and growth. Some persons in crout of the Cabinet, for reasons always having in view the life of the President, silected these eminent men from a long list of the recognized surgeons of highest repute in the cauntry. Jumping over the details, it may be said they were sent for wholly without their know edge, or, so far as it is known, without their wish, and have remained ever since, doing important service.

Dr. Bliss to-day feels called upon to

were sent it or whostly without their know edge.

Or, so far as it is known, without their wish, and have remained ever since, doing important service.

Dr. Bliss to-day feels called upon to notice the opinions of Dr. Hammond, so authoritatively pronounced. Bliss says Hammond is all wrong; that there is not a grain of sense in the idea that it is blood poison that istroubling the President; noting in the world now but general weakness, but specially the dysteroia, which has been a troublessance feature of the case from the first. In this, it is understood, the other dictors generally acree, though it is said no or two of them have some reserved views. Boynton, of course, deesn't thing clse, that alis the President; that clse his resent letter was a deliberate attend to deceive his correspondent and, through him, others. The manner of this man's course in in into the case was this; He is a hottore pathist in Ohio when at home, and so he is about that is internated with belong as much created in any event, will belong as much create an internated with belong as much create an internated with the course and research in any event, will belong as much create a shear, the sometime more than Mrs. Carthoris personal doctor. She was already at the Moster and the course who had the free strend any greed, and the other would be a comfort to have him about, and so he is about the first internated with the case of the manner of the man's course the course of the manner of the man's course of the manner of the manner of the man's course the man who is many course the man's course the course of the manner of the manner of the man's course of the man's course of the manner of the manner of the man's course of the manner of the manner of the man's course of the man's course of the manner of the manner of the manner of the manne

One Suggestion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SON MAY I enture to make a suggestion on the President scare? suid blood be given to the President? Thosas the best Andrea Lower Lotter or Ford and Health.

New York County Bemocracy.

Belegates to the Country Constitution of the alease named | Latin of the Corporated Way organization will meet this William evening at 7 Voltage Property Courts of the last transfer And 9 - Has been quite comfortable this morning and The meeting as primarily not the organization of the

County Committee, but as other business requiring immediate attention will be taken up, a full attendance of the account delegates is requested By order of the Committee of One Hundred.

H. S. Frame,

SUNBRAMA

-The colored school teachers of Texas ere attending a six weaks' normal school

Prairie View, in that State. ... There is said to be a good deal of liquor

ers out of pint flasks, which they carry about in those There is a theatre in Berlin which gives

performances at haif-past 6 o'clock in the mornin during pleasant summer days. The price of minrosion ow, and 2,000 to 3,000 persons are often present at

John Finn and Thomas Bridgford were drinking together in a saloon in Frankfort Kv., word Finn exhibited a nistel. "You wouldn't hurt anyboty with that," said Bridgierd. "Til show you," said Finn, and he fired a built into Bridgiord, inflicting a morn -A work on bibliography, just published

in Germany, says that Schiller's "Song of the Pent has received eighteen French translations, seventeen Latin, three Hongarian two Russian, and one each in Duran Norwegian, Danish, Spanish, Hebrew, Lithuanian, Swed ish, Siavonie, Low German, Flemish, Wendie, and Roumanish; in all, 83 translations. -At the English university clubs a man may be admitted at any age, and numbers of young men join immediately after quitting college, the very time

when a ciub is most needed to keep them away from undestrable resorts. In New York, on the other hand, the committee of the University Club have thought fit to forbid the entrance of any one who has not lett college five years-a result which has led to the formation of an other club. -The Municipal Council of Paris has recently made a great improvement in the arrangements of the Morgue by adopting the refrigerating apparatus of M.M. Mignen and Rouart, at a cost of 58,000 france. The podies on view will thus be enabled to be preserved for any length of time within reason, and the sanitary con

further the ends of Justice, and give more frequent on portunities for identification. -A popular German actress who, though well advanced in years, is still graceful and attractive, is reported by the Barsen Charler, of Berlin, to have been asked her age recently by an admirer who was prepar-ing materials for a biographical exetch. Very neatly and adroitly she replied, as though misunderstanding his question, "In Graz;" and still there was so indefinable comething in her tone or expression that gained the end

titions of the Morgue will be greatly aftered for the bet

she wanted, for her interrogator knew enough not to re peut the question, and her are remains a secret. -The foreign residents in Yokohama complain of the extent to which the practice of firing naval salutes is carried. Yokohama is not a Japanese port tion. Their national anniversaries are celebrated there their fleets frequent the port, and wint with the honors paid to visitors and one another, there is an aimost continnous cannonade in the barbor. Many vessels have p saluting battery, and fire heavy guns which shake th houses, and occasionally break windows and do other

small damage. -The lake that has the highest elevation of any in the world is Green Lake, in Colorado. Its sur face is 10,252 feet above the level of the sca. Pine forest surround it, and eternal snows deck the neighboring mountain tops. One of these, Gray's Peak has an air tude of 14,341 feet. The water of Green Lake is as citar as crystal, and large rock masses and a petrificil forest are distinctly visible at the bottom. The branches of the Satmon and trout swim among them. In places the inte 14 200 feet deep.

-Dr. A. B. Isham, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, describes in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences a peculiar ante-mortem solor encountered in many cases at a variable period before the fata result. In one case he noticed it thirty-three hours be-fore death. The smell is analogous to mosk, but is rather more pungent and less diffusible. He is inclined to at-tribute the phenomenon to the liberation of ammonia and of the peculiar volatile oil ffaity acid) which give the blood its odor, this Iberation being caused by the iminishing vitality of the blood. -Mr. Clare Sewell Read, a high practical agricultural authority in England, told the Chamber of Agriculture of England's leading agricultural county, Non-

folk, lately, that even if all local taxation were abolished they could not live. All taxes had increased during the last thirty years, although the price of grain was lower. Unless rents are reduced a separation must take place

following advantages: The dam could be unliked either as a railway or carriage road, or both, thus obvicting the necessity of a tunnel; and the harlor would be mades still water one, where vessels might winter. -Writing last Christmas to Mr. Heath Lord Beaconsideld said: "Your life is occupied with tel subjects which always deeply interest me-the condust

of our peasantry and trees. * * * With regard to trees. I passed part of my youth in the shade of Bornham Beeches, and have now the happiness or living anid my own 'green retreats.' I am not surprised that the ancients worshipped trees. Lakes and mountains, however palls." One of the great temptations to cut down in England, fine caks, viz., the high price paid for them by the Admiralty, has been removed by ironclads. There is an oak word in Glamorganshire for which, fifty year ago, £250,000 was offered by the Government. Probably now it would not tetch £30,000.

-Mr. Oscar Wilde, when he first appeared in London security, was a pleasant-looking gentleman tall and comely, on manifest good terms with times? and inclined to be agreeable to others; in agreeatner is markable for nothing save the length of his hair and coat and his neckties more regard and acgressive than is usua in that sober clime; but in manner described as brieb had taken high honors at Oxford, and the other that to

tand. But before that my mean tenders in Louisian 846 so weed. The warshing Notherst day my and Louisian 100 to the Laurence and note 100 to the contract of the Laurence and note 100 to the contract of the Laurence and note 100 to the contract of the Laurence and note 100 to the contract of the Edward and the contract of the contract of the Edward and the contract of the of the Kine par Charle A water or authority and white small, could have an unit of the months were administ the administration of Normalism At The Baid-Headed Early and the Baby.

From the Toward files.

A baid-headed engle novering over St. John's off at the year of the first of the first

- The raine Continually, which, have by

Sub-Communicate theree share share the name a processor while of the Dated New York, 21 West 24th at, Aug. 18, 1881 - Ada / Coningsby took bis title thence

EDWARD IN PARENCE